Alabama

Newspapers and Magazines-1931.

"THE BLACK BARD"

We are in receipt of a copy of the first number of "The Black Bard," described as "a monthly magazine for and by colored amateurs aspiring to music and literature."

This magazine is published at Snow Hill, Ala., with M. Christopher Carmichael as its editor. The publication is, we believe, a unique experiment and it is interesting to know that in Alabama there is such a cultural influence at work among members of the Negro race.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1931

**MASSILLON, O.**
**INDEPENDENT**

MAR 24 1931

## A SLAVE WHO BECAME A PHILANTHROPIST

We acknowledge receipt of the current number—the Ohio edition—of The Tuskegeen, the official publication of the general alumnal association of Tuskegee Institute, that educational institution in the south, founded by a colored man, for the colored race and supported by the colored people of the country in carrying out a stupendous educational work among the negroes.

The handsomely executed cover design—a piece of work from the hand of a negro alumnus—first engaged our attention. But it was the sketch within the border that intrigued our closest attention. It was the likeness of a kind-faced negro, wearing a short white beard and a high silk hat. There was no mistaking its identity. It was that of Wright B. Walker, ex-slave, coachman, gardener and houseman in several old Massillon homes and a familiar figure, in years gone by, in the downtown streets, or amid masses of flowers or piles of autumn leaves on the lawn of his employer. But for the presence of the high silk hat we might not have recognized him. For all we know he slept in his hat. But there he was just as he used to look when currying a horse, mowing the lawn or dusting the furniture. His hat was his badge of distinction.

And if a silk hat is the symbol of the capitalist, Wright Walker possessed the right to wear it. For, although born of slave parents in the little town of Madison, Ga., a part of that host which migrated north after the Civil war, a coachman, gardener and houseman at modest wage all his life, he bequeathed to Tuskegee Institute when he died $40,000 to be used to carry on the work of education among his people. He was more than a capitalist; he was a philanthropist and the alumni of the institute this month under the leadership of the Ohio editor, Edward L. Snyder of Massillon, join in paying him honor.

For years Wright Walker was more than a man; he was an institution. Strangers passing the residence of his former employer, the late J. P. Burton in Lincoln Way, E. stopped and stared at the diminutive figure working in the garden in a suit of blue overalls and topped by a silk hat. To the uninitiated the sight of him trudging along the downtown streets, clad in blue jeans and shining tile seemed an incongruity. When he attended service at St. Timothy's Episcopal church, of which he was a devout communicant, he went as did the Wall street bloods to their Fifth avenue churches, frock coat, silk hat and cane. And, as it was subsequently revealed, he enjoyed the right to the livery of the capitalist. His $40,000 was well invested in gilt-edged bonds.

The current number of the Tuskegeean is well worth reading. Its business and editorial forces are composed of negroes. It is printed in a modern publishing plant, the building and equipment of which are owned by a colored man who graduated many years ago from Tuskegee. Its contents is interesting but especially so in the case of the March number. In the brief sketch of Wright Walker it is recounted that he bequeathed when he died $600 to St. Timothy's church; $400 to Episcopal missions; $100 to the A. M. E. Zion church; $50 to Shiloh Baptist church; $50 to the Friendship Baptist church; $100 to the Massillon city hospital and set aside $300 for the maintenance of his lot in the cemetery. The residue he gave to the Tuskegee Institute and it amounted to approximately $40,000.

Wright Walker was a bachelor and probably had lost track of all his relatives. But despite his humble origin, his long, industrious life in obscurity, from which he lifted himself largely through his peculiarity of dress and his quiet, unassuming but courtly manner, Wright Walker is destined to enjoy immortality. His name is inscribed among the immortals of Tuskegee Institute. Never having enjoyed the advantages of school attendance, he so disposed of his estate that three or four of the youth of his race annually, for all time to come, may enjoy the benefits of a college education. The potential benefits of this gift are incalculable. The effect upon future generations is immeasurable. How many hundreds of negroes and their descendants in years to come will be indebted to Wright Walker for the advantages they enjoy in the matter of education and material blessings. To a former slave, a model citizen and a great philanthropist, Massillon owes such fame as is conferred upon it by the March, 1931 number of The Tuskegeen. Such fame is greatly to be desired.

Newspapers and Magazines-1931

D.C.

# NEWSPAPERS IN D.C. ARE MERGED

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—Last week marked the last time that the Washington World and the Washington Tribune were published as independent weekly newspapers. The merger between the two papers was effectuated between Albert N. Brooks, founder of the World, and F. Morris Murray, founder and publisher of the Tribune. Hereafter the two papers will be published as one.

The new staff under the general supervision of Mr. Murray will include at least four of the former members of the World staff, including Eugene L. C. Davidson, former editor of the World; Albert N. Brooks, publisher of the World; Dovie G. Brooks, and William Black of the advertising staff of the paper.

Newspapers and Magazines—1931

## IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH

La Revue du Monde Noir (Review of the Black World) is the title of a monthly publication, printed in both French and English, which comes to us from Paris. The aims of its publishers are expressed briefly as follows: To give the intelligentsia of the black race an official organ in which to publish their artistic, literary and scientific works. To study and to popularize by means of the press, books, lectures, etc., all which concerns Negro civilization and the natural riches of Africa. To create among Negroes of the whole world, regardless of nationality, an intellectual and moral tie, which will permit them better to know each other, to love one another, to defend more effectively their race.

The number before us, which apparently bears no date of publication, presents the following table of contents: Race Equality, by Louis-Jean Finot; The Creole Race, by Maitre Jean Louis; The Problem of Work in Haiti, by Senateur Price-Mars; The New Crusade, by Dr. Leo Sajous; Debate on the Race Question, by Georges Gregory; A Negro Woman speaks a Cambridge and Geneva, by Paulette Nardal; Poem, by Claude Mackay; Fog, by John Matheus; The Negroes and Art, by Louis Th. Achille; Black Magic, by G. Joseph-Henri.

It concludes with the account of a meeting of French students held at the Colonial Exhibition, at which in his welcome address, Monsieur Sicard set forth a program of cooperation between the metropolitans and the native colonists. He developed the idea that the different civilizations should be respected as are their ancient usages and customs in the provinces of France. There is also the reproduction of a drawing by Aaron Douglass, who is now in Paris. The story by Mr. Matheus will be recognized as one of those written by him some time ago and published in this country. The article on Black Magic appears to be a review of Paul Morand's book of that title, which was published here in an English translation. In it the reviewer said:

> The curly haired Latins who were the half-caste of antiquity, laughed at the straight yellow hair of the Gauls and Germans .In the same way we ridicule the kinky heads, the thick lips ,the flat noses which excited indignant sarcasms from Montesquieu. It would be much better to try to understand them, to bring them up to our level, to guide them gradually toward a civilized life, to defend them against the greed and cruelty of those conquerors whom Montaigne was the first to expose in his chapter about "Les Coches." M. Paul Morand only pretends to be deceived about the quality of our amusement.

That does not sound like much of a boost for Monsieur Morand. The Review of the Black World is another evidence of the growing rapprochement among the darker races.

Newspapers and Magazines—1931

General

# RANKS THE FIRST 12 NEWSPAPERS

Argus

## Pittsburgh Courier Chosen First in Rank, Chicago Defender Leads in Popularity. 2-13-31

WASHINGTON, D. C., (CNS)—Wallie Reeves of the editorial staff, of the Washington Times, a Hearst publication, picks the twelve outstanding newspapers for the year of 1930.

St. Louis, Mo.

### Courier Leads Ranks

They are according to ranking-First Pittsburgh Courier; Second Chicago Defender; Third, Afro-American; Fourth, Norfolk Journal & Guide; Fifth Amsterdam News; Sixth, Philadelphia Tribune; Seventh, Chicago Whip; Eighth Chicago Bee; Ninth, Kansas City Call; Tenth, Washington Tribune; Eleventh, St. Louis Argus; Twelfth, New York Age.

### Defender Most Popular

According to popularity the newspapers rank as follows: First Chicago Defender; second Pittsburgh Courier; third, Afro-American; Fourth, Amsterdam News; Fifth, Norfolk Journal & Guide; sixth, Kansas City Call; seventh, Chicago Whip; eighth, Chicago Bee; ninth, Philadelphia Tribune; tenth, St. Argus; eleventh, Washington Tribune; twelfth, New York Age.

The rating is made according to contents, makeup, display of news, editorials, sports, theatricals, society, special features, and classified and national advertisement display. The Amsterdam News of New York City leads in the display of advertisement with a rating of 91 per cent; the Defender second and the Afro-American third. In display of news and makeup the Courier ranks first with a rating of 93 per cent; the Afro-American, second; and the Defender ranks third. In editorials, sports and theatricals, the Defender ranks first with rating of 90 per cent; the Courier second, and the Afro-American, third. In contents and general news the Afro-American ranks first with a rating of 85 per cent; the Defender second and the Courier, third. The Washington Tribune ranks first in Society News with a rating of 85 per cent; the Courier second and the Defender third.

## Negro Newspapers Important Advertising Medium Says White Paper

Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

The American Press, foremost national newspaper trade magazine, in its July issue pointed out to its readers the importance of the Negro newspapers as an advertising medium. In a complete analysis of the newspaper field, the magazine stated:

"Negro journalism forms by no means an insignificant portion of the output of American presses. Altogether there are one hundred and sixty publications of all kinds listed under the special classification of Negro publications, in it comprise everything, from dozens of weeklies whose make-up is essentially that of the ordinary daily newspapers, to monthlies and quarterlies.

"That they weild an unquestionable power is attested by the large circulations possessed by several of them, the Chicago Defender leading the list with 110,000."

# PUBLICATIONS OF NEGROES SHOW GROWTH

Argus

10-16-31

St. Louis, Mo.

## Newspapers Have Reached A Total Of 144. Church Papers And Journals Increasing

The Department of Commerce has just released for free distribution revised list of Negro Newspapers, Magazines and Press Services. The list was first compiled about two years ago by James A. Jackson of the Marketing Service Division and met with such immediate public favor as to warrant a reissue. During the past year the Small Business Section has been rechecking the Newspapers and on October 1st a revised copy as nearly correct and complete as it could be made from available information, was sent to press.

The new lists contains the addresses of the news service which supply news and features to the Negro Press, together with the names and addresses of publication offices and editors or publishers names of practically all of the Negro Publications in the Country.

### Are 144 Newspapers

The pamphlet is sub-divided into ten sections. 144 weekly newspapers are mentioned together with monthly magazines of general interest, 12 trade journals, 3 labor organs, 20 religious publications, 22 college papers, 5 high school papers, 4 fraternal and sorority journals and 9 organs printed in the interest of benevolent societies.

Interest in the list, as disclosed through requests and by letters of commendation is by no means confined to Colored People, in fact, trade associations, manufacturers and distributors of goods have been responsible for the larger number of comments as to the service rendered through making this information public.

Copies of the list may be obtained by writing to the Small Business Section of the Marketing Service Division at Washington, D. C. or at any of the District offices of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

## Revised List of Negro Newspapers

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

### Issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce

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# REVISED LIST OF NEGRO PAPERS ISSUED

Argus

10-16-31

## Here Are 144 Weekly Newspapers; 9 Monthly Magazines and 75 Others

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## THE NEGRO PRESS

Journalistic Genius

By KELLY MILLER

PERHAPS the most striking indication of progress of the last twenty years is shown by the Negro press. The New York Age and "The Voice of the Negro" at that time constituted the principal organs of influence and power. The too brief career of "The Voice of the Negro" was hushed up by the Atlanta Riot. The late T. Thomas Fortune kept the fires burning brilliantly while other journalistic endeavors flickered but feebly. The ancient and honorable New York Age is still carrying on in the field of high grade journalism—a monument to its brilliant founder.

Twenty years ago the Negro hardly took his own journals seriously. They were for the most part badly edited, miserably printed, and had little circulation and less influence. The function of the racial press was not certain then as it is now. Negro publishers could then find free and uncensored expression in the daily white press, as well as in the weekly journals and monthly magazines. You can hardly consult the files of the Independent, Outlook, Forum, Century, or World's Work of twenty years ago but that you will be confronted with an article or item either by or about the Negro. Booker Washington, DuBois, Miller, Chestnut and Scarborough had practically free outlet of their thought and opinion.

### World War Brings Change

The World War wrought a great change in the general attitude reflected by a change in the journalistic policy. All generic discussion of the Negro question was taboo in high journalistic circles. Only fun-making features which ridicule and deride Negro character or characteristics found a ready welcome.

**In the daily press the Negro can hope to find little or nothing about the deeds and doings of his race except a catalogue of crime or coarse buffonery. Any other type of contribution must be toned down to suit what the editor thinks.**

his readers want. In self defense the Negro was forced to look to his own press for adequate and correct information about his race as well as for uplifting and inspirational opinion.

A race or class is justifiable only when the race or class labors under definite proscriptions or cherishes peculiar interests apart from the general current. Catholics, Jews, and foreign language groups find it increasingly difficult to keep up their peculiar publications, as their life and interests overlap and amalgamate with those of the larger whole. Thus a Negro, Catholic, Jewish or Methodist daily is practically impossible. It appears that the Christian Scientists alone can operate a successful daily under a religious label. But the Negro constitutes a prescribed group in a sense of which these other races and sects are not conscious. A much larger area of its life and interests is shut out from the larger circle and shut by its own racial periphery. This makes the Negro press a necessity beyond that of Catholic, Jew, foreign language or religious groups.

Such being its paramountcy in the life of a great race, those who control its destiny must surely feel the obligation which this great opportunity confers upon them. Let it be hoped that in the future there will be less of sensation, scandal, salacious stories, and pictorial libiditiousness, and more of things which inform the mind, strengthen the purpose, felicitate the feelings, and encourage the spirit.

# The Progress of Negro Journalism in America

By KELLY MILLER

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In the daily press the Negro can hope to find little or nothing about the deeds and doings of his race except a catalogue of crime or coarse buffoonery. Any other type of contribution must be toned down to suit what the editor thinks his readers want. In self-defense the Negro was forced to look to his own press for adequate and correct information about his race, as well as for uplifting and inspirational opinion.

A race or class press is justifiable only when the race or class labors under definite proscriptions or cherishes peculiar interests apart from the general current. Catholics, Jews, and foreign-language groups find it increasingly difficult to keep up their peculiar publications, as their life and interests overlap and amalgamate with those of the larger whole. Thus a Negro, Catholic, Jewish or Methodist daily is practically impossible. It appears that the Christian Scientists alone can operate a successful daily under a religious label.

But the Negro constitutes a proscribed group in a sense of which these other races and sects are not conscious. A much larger area of its life and interests is shut out from the larger circle and shut by its own racial periphery. This makes the Negro press a necessity beyond that of Catholic, Jew, foreign-language or religious groups.

The Negro press has risen in response to this necessity. We look to the white press for what is going on in the world at large, but to our own journals for the advancement and attainments of the race, as well as for a self-respecting account of their social joys and satisfactions.

Many of our publications in different parts of the country are measuring up to the requirement of their opportunity. Several of them have large circulation and are widely read throughout the race In typographical form, in the collection, classification, and interpretation of news, and in clean, clear-cut manner of editorial presentation they exhibit a praise-evoking craftsmanship.

For more than a decade I have contributed a weekly release to a number of these papers in different parts of the country. In this way I have reached weekly hundreds of thousands of readers with message and meaning impossible to accomplish in any other form. I suppose that I may be regarded as a pioneer in this field. The highest test of the importance of a method is the imitators it creates. Since then the best scholars of the race no longer deem it belittling to their literary reputation to become regular contributors to the Negro press.

White investigators, scholars and publicists will be forced more and more to resort to the Negro press for information, news and views in this field which are not to be found elsewhere.

I venture to assert that the Negro press is today the most influential and effective agency now molding public thought, opinion, and conduct of the people now operative among us; even more so, I will dare say, than the school or the church. The press must give circulation and carrying power to word of the preacher and the touch of the scholar.

Such being its paramountcy in the life of a great race, those who control its destiny must surely feel the obligation which this great opportunity confers upon them. Let it be hoped that in the future there will be less of sensation, scandal, salacious stories and pictorial libidinousness, and more of things which inform the mind, strengthen the purpose, felicitate the feelings and encourage the spirit.

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Most Effective Agency

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Newspapers and Magazines–1931

# THE ATLANTA INDEPENDENT IS NOT A SCANDAL SHEET

The Independent is not a sensational journal, neither does it play up the "yellow" or use a flannel mouth. It does not cater to yellow journalism; it is a clean, healthy, decent, moral newspaper, conducted upon the highest moral and intellectual plain. It stands for the best in the homes, church, state and government, never lowering its flag to catch the passing breeze. It has a definite policy and never wavers from its moorings. Independent

We do not parade crime or vacillate the the manhood of the race for favor or position. We stand by our guns and fight for principle as God gives us the light to see it. The truth is our sword, unsheathed to strike down those forces that would cower the race and deprive it of its rights and opportunities before the law and an equal break with others in the struggle for bread and butter. 11-19-31

We libel no man, but tell the truth on all men when it is wisdom to do so and for the public good, but never for sensation or scandal's sake. We do not believe in block-letter headlines; we do not carry the worse side of Negro life, but the better side. So long as the white press obscures our virtues and parades our vices to the world for the purpose of lessening our usefulness, it will be the policy of The Independent to parade Negro virtue and progress and cover over their faults with a mantle of charity.

There is no need of parading the truth when it will do more harm than good, for in time the truth will out, and possibly at the time of revelation it will not do anybody any harm; and under these circumstances there will be no suppression of the truth. A newspaper that enters the home should not feature "yellow stuff" on first page or scandal to sell the sheet. The newspaper entering the home for children to read should carry clean, moral news, clean of sensation, crime and scandal. Our children should read the best deeds and lives of the race and not the worse side of our life pictured with crime, divorce suits, disgrace and shame. Such newspapers should find no place in our homes.

Good morals is the basis upon which home, church, school and government is built; and a sensational newspaper is repugnant to good morals and the highest American ideals of journalism.

When the newsboy has nothing in his paper to sell it except crime, sensation and immorality, the paper is unworthy of the home. A newspaper should have some other appeal to sell itself save scandal and "yellow stuff." A well-ordained journal with a definite policy and the moral courage to express its views is a public institution and should cultivate race integrity, the purity of the home and the highest ideals of Christian civilization. Such crime as the public ought to know for the protection of public morals should be carried on inside pages, clean of scandals and sensation, giving the facts in decent language without prevarication. Court proceedings are sometimes so scandalous and sensational the court has to exclude the people from trials in the interest of common decency and the public morals. But with the scandal sheet, no matter or item ever gets too yellow to be published to corrupt the atmosphere.

There is no need of telling a man the truth if the truth causes him to commit murder or other crime. What the scandal sheet wants is a yellow story and rather at the expense of the truth. As a rule it does not care who is crucified on a cross of shame; it does not care who it scandalizes or libels; all it wants to do or its publishers want to do is to stay out of jail. Scandal often hurts more people than the actors in the drama; it wrecks homes and families; it blasts the hopes of the young and poisons the minds of the child around the fireside; it breaks hearts and wounds the innocence and the good, and, in the end, corrupts society.

The Independent's policy has always been clean, moral and manly, never compromising with error, always defending the truth as God gave it the light and the conscience to serve Him, neighbor and country. We see no reason to change our policy, and by the help of Him who has guided us we shall continue to separate truth from error in the name of Him that doeth all things well.

Illinois.

Newspapers and Magazines-1931

# The Chicago Defender Platform for America

Defender 9-19-31

1. The opening up of all trades and trade unions to blacks as well as whites.
2. Representation in the president's cabinet.
3. Engineers and firemen on all American railroads and government controlled industries.
4. Representation in all departments of the police forces over the entire United States.
5. Government schools open to all American citizens in preference to foreigners.
6. Conductors on all railroads throughout the United States.
7. Motormen and conductors on surface, elevated and motorbus lines throughout America.
8. Federal legislation to abolish lynching.
9. Full enfranchisement of all American citizens.

Chicago Daily

Kansas.

Newspapers-1931

# Tokepa Plaindealer Bought by Kansas City Prelate

(The Associated Negro Press)

TOPEKA, Kans., Sept. — Announcement has just been made here of the purchase of the Topeka Plaindealer, local newspaper, by Bishop J. A. Hamlet, Kansas City, Kansas. The Plaindealer is in its 33rd year, having been founded January 1, 1899.

The acquiring of the controlling interest by Bishop Hamlet is hailed with delight and high anticipations. Bshop Hamlet, it is reported, has assured the patrons and subscribers that the size and efficiency of the paper will be immediately and very materially increased. The late Nick Chiles was editor and founder of The Plaindealer and it has a circulation in almost every state in the U.S.A. For several years it was one of the outstanding papers of the Negro race, due to the militancy and vigilance of its founder and editor, the late Nick Chiles. The former Plaindeader editor during his life tme once ran for the Unted States Senate from Kansas against Charles Curtis, now vice president.

Mrs. Thelma Chiles-Taylor, daughter of the founder who has been editor and manager since her father's death is still retained as manager.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1931

Maryland

# Jewish Delegates from 41 Universities Rate AFRO as Best All-Round Weekly

Afro-American 10-24-31 Baltimore, Md.

By L. F. COLES

NEW YORK.—Delegates from 41 universities at the quarterly meeting of the Jewish Club of the National Executive Committee of Anukoh spent five hours on October 12 reading colored newspapers and magazines.

At the end of their discussion they rated the papers as follows:

Best all-round weekly—The AFRO-AMERICAN.

Rating in make-up:
1. Norfolk Journal and Guide.
2. Kansas City Call.
3. Palmetto (S.C.) Leader.
4. Philadelphia Tribune.
5. Boston Chronicle.
6. Houston Defender.
7. Oklahoma Black Dispatch.
8. Chicago Defender.

Columnists' rating:
1. George S. Schuyler, Pittsburgh Courier.
2. Roy Wilkins, Kansas City Call.
3. Wm. N. Jones, Afro-American.
4. Eustace Gay, Philadelphia Tribune.

Sports rating:
1. Bill Gibson, Afro-American tie with Rollo Wilson, Pittsburgh Courier.
2. Alvin Moses, New York Tatt'er
3. Frank Young, Chicago Defender.
4. Romeo Dougherty, Amsterdam (N.Y.) News.

Theatrical rating:
1. Theophilus Lewis, Amsterdam News.

William Pickens's Associated Negro Press articles were commented upon for their simplicity and humor, and Mr. Pickens was given credit for the way in which he gets across his message from week to week.

William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian, was styled as probably the most persistent, fearless and indefatigable champion of right for our race who has ever edited a paper. Students said he deserved great credit for the many battles he has fought for our rights. rights.

**Features**

The music column of the Amsterdam News was considered the best among the colored papers. Aubrey Bowser, Amsterdam News book reviewer, was considered the best book reviewer of colored newspapers. The students said that many of his book reviews are equal to the reviews of the "Nation," the "New Republic" and other leading weekly and monthly magazines.

The Amsterdam News editorials were commented upon favorably, but the students thought them to be too partisan and parochial. Ralph Matthews's column in the AFRO-AMERICAN was considered very timely and witty.

**AFRO First in Foreign News**

The Cincinnati Union was mentioned very favorably. The students said that it is neatly made up and has snappy news. The AFRO-AMERICAN is considered as having more foreign news than any other paper among the colored papers.

**Southern Papers**

The Tampa Bulletin, Tampa, Fla., and the Florida Sentinel of Jacksonville Fla., were both mentioned favorably, especially for their courageous editorials. The Atlanta Independent and the Savannah Tribune were mentioned favorably for their editorials and the students said that they deserve credit for the splendid editorials they carry each week. The Palmetto Leader was mentioned very favorably for its scholarly editorial and snappy news.

**Courageous Editors**

The students were amazed to know that editors like those of the Houston Defender, the Houston Informer, and the Black Dispatch could write such courageous editorials under the circumstances which the editors have to live.

The St. Louis Argus was commented upon for its splendid editorials but the students did not like its make-up so well. It was commented upon for carrying a lot of clean news. It was given ninth place for make-up.

There was a toss up between the Chicago Whip, the Washington Tribune and the Chicago Bee as to which was eligible for the tenth place for make-up. All three of these papers were mentioned for their splendid editorials and for the amount of news each one carried. They said the Bee's editorials were not well balanced. They stated that the Whips' editorials were powerful and piercing.

The Whip was congratulated upon the fight which it has made to secure jobs for the unemployed in Chicago. The editor was called fearless, persistent, and indefatigable. The Washington Tribune's editorials were considered as being very well written but somewhat lengthy.

**Scott's Papers**

Mr. W. A. Scott was commended highly for bringing out the Atlanta (Ga.) World, Birmingham (Ala.) World, (Greenville (S.C.) World, Columbus (Ga.) World, and the Memphis (Tenn.) World. The students said that these papers are very well gotten up and that they have pretty good editorials and a good bit of news

The Crisis and Opportunity were considered as being two of the finest magazines published monthly anywhere in this country. Their book reviews were considered as being equal to the book reviews of the Nation, New Republic and many other of the leading magazines.

Last March a year ago, eighteen hundred students who were studying journalism in the various schools of journalism throughout the country, met at Columbia University and this same writer succeeded in getting them to read the same papers and they made about the same comments.

# BALTIMORE HAILS COMING OF NEW PUBLICATION

Tribune

(10-30-31

Washington, D.C.,

## Baltimore Tribune To Make Appearance In November

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore leaders in every walk of life attended a banquet Tuesday night at the Maybeth Hotel, 1800 block of Madison avenue, in honor of the Washington Tribune and the forthcoming Baltimore Tribune.

The banquet was fostered by members of the Washington Tribune staff in Baltimore. Leroy Clay, manager of the Baltimore office, presided. Mr. Clay graduated from Howard University last June and is also a graduate of Douglass High School.

Baltimoreans present included Dr. Mason A. Hawkins, principal of Douglass High School; the Rev. J. Y. Trigg, pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church; Attorney W. A. C. Hughes, Jr.; Walter Emerson, former city councilman; Attorney William T. Andrews, editor of the Herald-Commonwealth; Attorney Roy S. Bond, Arnette Hubby, secretary-manager of the Metropolitan Finance Corporation; Prof. L. E. Toomey, Miss Mabel Whiting, executive secretary of the Y.M.C.A. and Alfred Hill, circulation manager of the Baltimore Tribune.

**Visitors From Washington**

Those from Washington included Morris Murray, president and manager of the Washington Tribune and Baltimore Tribune; Mrs. Ethel Murray, secretary of the Washington Tribune; J. A. G. Lu Valle, editor of the Washington Tribune; Albert Brooke, advertising manager of the Washington Tribune; Garrett Rawlings, circulation manager of the Washington Tribune ;Garland Mackey, city editor of the Washington Tribune; Mrs. Dovie Brooks, and William B. Black, assistant advertising managers of the Washington Tribune.

Mr. Clay acted as master of ceremonies and presented Attorney Hughes who delivered the address of welcome. Mr. Brooks of Washington responded.

In speeches delivered by Baltimore guests it was pointed out that the city afforded a ripe field for a newspaper. All were impressed with the Baltimore edition of the Tribune and were enthused over the prospects of the Baltimore Tribune.

Mr. Murray told the gathering of the policy of the Tribune papers in publishing clean, wholesome news. He said the editorial policy of the Tribune met with the best standards in journalism and Baltimore will be assured of a paper equal to any in the country.

The first issue of the Baltimore Tribune will be on sale early in November. Plans are being made to establish offices in a central location.

Newspapers and Magazines-1931

# Monroe Trotter Not for Sale

From Garrison's old stand on Cornhill Street, in Boston, Mr. Monroe Trotter has published the Boston *Guardian* for thirty years.

Last week, on November 24, a public celebration of that fact was held in the Ebenezer Church and Mr. Trotter given a testimonial and a purse of gold.

Not much was in that purse, certainly not as much as the friends of freedom would have liked to present this scarred veteran of a thousand battles.

Read today by young people, the Guardian hardly seems as radical and violent as it was thirty years ago when Mr. Trotter graduated from Harvard and, with the spirit of the abolitionists upon him, set out on a crusade against prejudice.

His motto was: "I will not equivocate. I will not compromise. I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard."

Thirty years have taken their toll, and yet today he is one of the country's remarkable men.

When Booker T. Washington brought his doctrine of "all's right with the world," into the North, Mr. Trotter scattered sneeze powder to rout speaker and audience. He defied President Wilson by his bold utterances as head of a delegation to the White House, and again, disguised as a laborer on a cattle ship, reached France for a meeting of the Peace Conference after having been refused a passport to sail as a passenger, by the authorities.

During all these years, Mr. Trotter has been offered campaign funds and political plums. He preferred to edit the *Guardian* and keep up his crusading.

With him, the cause of freedom and equality became a great religion. Earnest, sincere, energetic fighter that he is, his fellow countrymen do well to honor his unique contribution to our common welfare.

Newspapers and Magazines-1931

# PLAN TO PUBLISH NEW MAGAZINE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 26—(ANP)—According to an announcement made here this week, a monthly magazine, The Timely Digest, will make its appearance here March 1.

The new journal will chronicle in condensed form events of interest to the group and is being edited by Cecil E. Newman, with Homer Smith as associate editor.

Newspapers and Magazines-1931

Missouri.

# WEST'S LARGEST WEEKLY TO SELL WORKERS STOCK

Apr. American

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Incorporating as a $100,000 publishing company, C. A. Franklin, Publisher, publisher of the Kansas City Call, has reorganized as the Kansas City Call Company with employees as shareholders, Mr. Franklin announced last week.

6-20-31

According to the announcement, $50,000 of the stock will be common and $50,000 preferred to yield 7 per cent, all fully paid. The name of the incorporators are C. A. Franklin, Joseph B. LaCour, Geneva M. Brown, and Ada [illegible] Franklin.

Baltimore, Md.

**Started in 1913**

Becoming a newspaper man when he was eleven, Mr. Franklin says he came to Kansas City in 1913. His father, who had been a barber, entered the newpaper field in Omaha, Nebraska, and later moved to Denver, Col.

Caught by the World War, the Call was not started until 1919 when it began as a little paper, having the sheet printed in another shop. After two years he bought his first typesetting machine and could not use it for eigth months because the union refused to allow any one in the city to show how to run it.

From this humble beginning the Call has grown to the place where its payroll last year was $42,367. It has equipment valued at $50,000 and an Audit Bureau of Circulation certified circulation of 18,386.

**Employees Share**

Every employee in the company will share in the ownership of stock in the concern, Mr. Franklin says.

Newspapers and Magazines– 1931

National Negro Press Association.

# B. J. Davis Elected Sixth Time as Head of Press Association

Defender
3-7-31

NASHVILLE, March 6.—After three days of celebrations, during which time matters of the most vital interest were under consideration, the National Negro Press association closed its annual convention here last Friday, February 27.

B. J. Davis, head of the association for the last five years, was elected to succeed himself. He is editor of the Atlanta Independent, Atlanta. The other officers are as follows:

Jos. Bass, editor California Eagle, Los Angeles, Cal., first vice president; Ira T. Bryant, editor The Young Allenite, Nashville, Tenn., second vice president; Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., secretary-treasurer; Mrs. M. W. Tittle, Nashville, Tenn., recording secretary; Rev. W. H. Davenport, editor The Star of Zion, Charlotte, N. C., Rev. R. C. Barbour, editor the National Baptist Voice, Nashville, Tenn., auditors; J. E. Mitchell, editor the St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Mo., chairman executive committee.

Although no action was taken on the place for the next meeting, it is expected that the committee in charge of the selection will decide upon Los Angeles, which was nominated by Joseph B. Bass of the California Eagle.

The national exhibit and exposition arranged by the local members as an educational feature, included a display of a variety of publications. Ninety-two weekly newspapers with 12 magazines were on exhibition in bound volumes.

**THE NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION.**

The meeting of the National Negro Press Association, which met in Nashville, Tenn., last week, was a most successful session. There were ninety-three publications represented in the exhibit room through the industry and genius of Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

Independent

The Association confined itself strictly to business at this session and had no public meetings. From a business and technical standpoint the meeting was a great success. Politics were eschewed and was not injected into the proceedings at any time. The Association had not met in Nashville since 1924, when the Association went on record as favoring the nomination of Calvin Coolidge. At this meeting Congressman DePriest, Bishop A. J. Carey, Melvin Chisum, Editor Joe Bibb of the Wrip were mystery men, and amateurs like Ben Davis, Henry Allen Boyd, I. Willis Cole and Joe Mitchell didn't know what it was all about Oscar DePriest banqueted the members of the Association in the basement of St. John's A. M. E. Church under the leadership of Bishop Carey, head of the diocese of Kentucky and Tennessee Next day a resolution was offered by Melvin Chisum which meant nothing in particular, and everything in general, but supported vigorously by DePriest, Carey and Bibb, and opposed by Porter, of the East Tennessee News, I. Willis Cole, of the Louisville Leader, and Joe Mitchell, of the St. Louis Argus. J. Finley Wilson was president and was not a candidate to succeed himself. He supported Webster Porter, who was defeated by Ben Davis, of the Atlanta Independent, supported by Boyd, Mitchell, DePriest, Chisum and Monroe Mason, but that is ancient history. For the first time in the history of the Association cince the days of Boyd, Perry, Murphy, et. al., the convention got down to business and made great progress along constructive lines.

3-5-31

The Association was welcomed to the city by Hon. J. C. Napier, Dr. Roman; pastor of the Congregational church of the M. E. Church, and Dr. Russell C. Barbour, Editor of the Baptist Voice, the meeting was held in the Assembly Room of the Y. M. C. A. building, a commodious structure, and well fitted for the work.

The meeting was especially favored with the presence of J. A. Jackson, representative of the Department of Commerce in charge of Small Business Section among Negroes. Mr. Jackson was cordially received and rendered the Association valuable service.

Financial returns were up to normal and the Association had ample funds to meet its expenses. The Pittsburg Courier was the only one of the big newspapers present, other papers calling themselves big were too little to be present or render any service to the inhabitants of the Fourth Estate.

Atlanta, Ga.

Officers elected for the current year were: B. J. Davis, of the Atlanta Independent, President; J. B. Bass, of the California Eagle, Vice President; Ira T. Bryant, of the Young Allenite, Second Vice President; Henry Allen Boyd, of the National Baptist Publication Board, Secretary - Treasurer; Joe Mitchell, of the St. Louis Argus, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mrs. M. W. Tittle, of the Nashville Globe, Recording Secretary; Mrs. R. C. Barbour, of the National Baptist Voice, and W. H. Davenport of the Star of Zion, Auditors.

Hon. Melvin J. Chisum, Past President, installed the officers on the weel of the Association. Next meeting place was left in the hands of the Executive Committee, of which Joe Mitchell is the head.

# MANY PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO AID RACE PAPERS

Independent
3-5-31

Nashville, Tenn. — (Special)— After three days of deliberations, during which time matters of vital moment were under consideration, the National Negro Press Association closed its Annual Convention in this city, Friday February 27th. Ten recipes for the weal of the members of the fourth estate, were discussed as principal themes. The merits and demerits of these passed, as it were, under the scrutinizing eyes, or were diagnosedd as a physician would his case, or operated upon as a surgeon might his patient, and then submitted, with their recommendations, for those who will as well as those who do not care to entertain them. The following are the recommendations after they had been considered for three days:

1. The establishment of offices and selection of personnel to operate advertising agency, being careful to make overhead as low as possible.

Atlanta, Ga.

2. Withdrawal of support from advertising agencies now controlling national advertising given Negro newspapers by all the members of the syndicate; and at the same time making of contact with national advertisers and the firms handling their advertising copy and the securing of contracts from them for the various newspapers composing the syndicate and the selling of contracts to other newspapers not members of said syndicate.

3. The consideration of the advisability of continuing the operation of the Illustrated Feature Section which is now patronized by Negro newspapers.

4. The employment of experienced advertising salesmen to get contracts from national advertisers who have never before given Negro newspapers business, such as leading tobacco firms, automobile concerns, food products, beverage manufacturers, etc.

5. The Negro Press adhere to the 12 em and agate line measurement in their columns weekly.

6. All newspapers are urged and encouraged to undertake to establish Reciprocal News Service.

7. Encourage the syndication of news among the members of the Press.

Independent

8. The working out of a Code Service to be used by members of the Association.

3-5-31

9. That some steps be taken to place the weekly newspaper on a paying basis in their respective communities.

Atlanta Ga.

10. The standardization of advertising.

The report of the officers submitted on the first day of the meeting told of their activities, and even entered into a pathetic vein for the future of the organization that has "For the highest development of Negro Journalism" as its motto.

Benjamin Jefferson Davis of Atlanta, Ga., sounded the key note of all the addresses in his annual message to the organization, which, after consideration, was adopted, with its recommendations.

The corresponding secretary-treasurer made a full and concise report, while the chairman of the executive committee, J. E. Mitchell, editor of The St. Louis Argus sounded optimism by his presentation to the Association in the form of a survey for future operation.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: B. J. Davis, Editor, The Atlanta Independent, Atlanta, Ga,, President; Jos. Bass, Editor, Calofirnia Eigle, Los Angeles, Calif., 1st Vice-President; Ira T. Bryant, Editor, The Young Allenite, Nashville, Tenn., 2nd Vice-President; Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. M. W. Tittle, Nashville, Tenn., Recording Secretary; Rev. W. H. Davenport, Editor, The Star of Zion, Charlotte, N. C.; Rev. R. C. Barbour, Editor, The National Baptist Voice, Nashville, Tenn., Auditors: J. E. Mitchell, Editor, The St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman, Executive Committee.

The cities offering invitation for the 1932 Convention were all distanced and faded away by the message from Jos. B. Bass, 1st Vice-President, of Los Angeles, who insisted that the city of roses, out in the golden west, be nominated for the meeting place of 1932. While no direct action was taken and the matter was referred to the executive committee with power to act, such stalwart editor as W. H. Davenport of The Star of Zion, representing the A. M. E. Zion Church, Russell C. Barbour, of The National Baptist Voice, G. W. Allen, representing The Southern Christian Recorder, of the A. M. E. Church, J. E. Mitchell, of The St. Louis Argus, with Miss Mayme E. Osby, representing The Louisville Leader, are known to have favored Los An-

geles, and predict its election.

Nashville's entertainment captivated every visitor, but the Association's highest achievement was reached and another epoch mare in the National Exhibit and Exposition that was arranged by the local members as an educational feature, as well as an inspirational attempt, in the variety of the display of publications. whether they be newspapers, magazines or standing books. Ninety-two weekly newspapers with twelve magazines were on exhibition in bound volumes.

Each voulme was made up and bound by the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant. The exhibit stayed in place five days. Every college and every one of the city high schools from president or principal down to those of the primary grades had an opportunity to view the exhibit. It was the first time in the history of the Association that such an exhibit had been made, of purely Negro publications.

# EDITORS HOLD ANNUAL MEET

Argus

## Keen Interest Dominates as Live Subjects Which Affect the Craft Are Discussed. 3-6-31

## Ben. J. Davis Is Re-elected President

St. Louis, Mo.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(Special—After three days of deliberations, during which time matters of vital moment were under consideration, the National Negro Press Association closed its Annual Convention in this city, Friday February 27th. Ten recipes for the weal of the members of the fourth estate, were discussed as principal themes. The merits and demerits of these passed, as it were, under the scrutinizing eyes, or were diagnosed as a physician would his case, or operated upon as a surgeon might his patient, and then submitted, with their recommendations, for those who will as well as those who do not care to entertain them. The following are the recommendations after they had been considered for three days:

1. The establishment of officers and selection of personnel to operate advertising agency, being careful to make overhead as low as possible.

2. Withdrawal of support from advertising agencies now controlling national advertising given Negro newspapers by all the members of the syndicate; and at the same time making of contact with national advertisers and the firms handling their advertising copy and the securing of contracts from them for the various newspapers not members of said syndicate. 3-6-31

3. The consideration of the advisability of continuing the operation of the Illustrated Feature Section which is now patronized by Negro newspapers.

4. The employment of experienced advertising salesmen to get contracts from national advertisers who have never before given Negro newspapers business, such as leading tobacco firms, automobile concerns, food products, beverage manufacturers, etc.

5. The Negro Press adhere to the 12 em and agate line measurement in columns weekly.

6. All newspapers are urged and encouraged to undertake to establish Reciprocal News Service.

7. Encourage the syndication of news among the members of the Press.

8. The working out of a Code Service to be used by members of the Association.

9. That some steps be taken to place the weekly newspapers on a paying basis in their respective communities.

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Newspapers and Magazines - 1931

Negro Press Association, (Texas)

# TEXAS TO HAVE A NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

NOV 13 1931

## PUBLISHERS, EDITORS, REPORTERS, CALLED TO MEET FOR PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION, NOVEMBER 27TH

Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, The replies to the "Press Questionnaire" in regard to the organization of a state Negro Press Association in Texas make the following disclosures, unmistakably and decisively:

1. That there is no organized Negro Press Association in Texas.
2. That the press is in favor of organization, considering a Texas Negro Press Association.
3. That the press favors calling a meeting to be held "November 27, 1931, in the same city, and at the same time as the Colored Teachers' State Association will convene, for the purpose of organization, considerng rules and regulations, and electing officers."

Now, therefore, the Negro Press directors, publishers, editors, reporters, linotype operators, priners, all engaged or associated in journalistic work in Texas, are requested to assemble in the auditorium at the South Texas State Fair Grounds, Beaumont, Texas, Nov. 27. 1931, at 2:30 P. M., to consider organizing a State Negro Press Association and to take such action in the premises as may be found expedient and proper.

Yours very sincerelly,
Napoleon B. Edward,
Executive Committeeman,
National Negro Press Association, Prairie Viev State
Colllege, Praire View, Tex.

Newspapers and Magazines—1931

New York.

**CRISIS LAUNCHES SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST WITH CASH BONUSES**

New oYrk, Feb. 13.—THE CRISIS Magazine on February 15 is launching a subscription contest to clubs, churches and other organizations throughout the country, where by any organization turning in 25 new annual subscribers receives a cash bonus of ten dollars anf for every 50 new subscribers a cash bonus of $25.

The contest will continue until until April 15. It is open only to clubs, churches, organizations, N. A. A. C. P. Branches an dother bodiec but not to individuals.

THE CRISIS will furnish campaign material to those who write for it to 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

# LESTER WALTON QUITS N. Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK, April 23—Lester A. Walton lasted ten years as a feature writer on the late New York World, but he lasted only three weeks in a similar position on the New York Herald Tribune, according to information given out by Stanley Walker, city editor of that paper, last Friday. Mr. Walker said Mr. Walton had quit the paper "about ten days ago," which placed Walton's retirement from the position on about April 1.

Mr. Walker said Walton quit because the arrangement under which he was working (being paid by space rate) did not give him a chance to make enough money. Walker also said the Herald Tribune did not have the space to devote to the kind of feature articles Walton wrote. They had planned to publish them, Walker said, when Walton was hired, but finally decided that they could not devote the space to that kind of work.

Asked who was "Ben Robertson Jr.," who reported the Tuskegee fiftieth anniversary exercises for the Herald Tribune, Walker said he was a young white man from South Carolina, who had been on the paper for some time. Walker said the articles had been praised for their fairness and thoroughness.

It was known in Harlem after Walton's first week on the Herald Tribune that he was having difficulty, but it was thought the matter would be amicably adjusted, since Col. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees at Tuskegee Institute and chairman of the Citizens' Union, a large political organization in New York, had used his influence to get Walton the job. But it was later learned that while Stanley Walker, the city editor, favored Walton's work, even though he was from Texas, the managing editor, William R. Holcombe, who is said to be from Mobile, Ala., is said to have opposed Walton and to have been the deciding factor against giving him a by-line and playing up his features.

After Walton joined the Herald Tribune staff it is said Jimmy Barrett, who was city editor of the World, took the position of city editor of the New York American, the Hearst morning paper, and told Walton had he not gone with the Herald Tribune he might have gotten him a job on the American where he (Barrett) would have seen to it that he would have had the same status he had on the World.

## "Not a Negro Newspaper"

MUCH COMMENT has been provoked by the assertion of Mr. William H. Davis, president and general manager of The Amsterdam News, that this is not a Negro newspaper. Mr. Davis said: "There is no such thing as Negro business, only business. The Amsterdam News is not a Negro newspaper, it is a newspaper."

ALL MR. DAVIS tried to say is that The Amsterdam News has thrown off the shackles of inferiority and is invading the newspaper field, not as a Negro newspaper, but as a newspaper. We are not satisfied to have people say that The Amsterdam News is a good newspaper; we prefer to merit the affirmation that it is a good newspaper when measured with the same yardstick with which other newspapers are measured.

HOW OFTEN have we known a white person to write or remark that an accomplishment is "pretty good for a Negro," which generally means that it would not be considered an accomplishment if it had been done by a white person. If we are ever to get anywhere, we must be willing to strive for the same standards of excellence that obtain everywhere.

## Lester A. Walton Now On Editorial Staff of N. Y. Herald Tribune

Lester A. Walton, well known journalist, whose articles in the New York World attracted nationwide attention, has joined the staff of the New York Herald Tribune. He will write on current happenings in Harlem, and on interracial topics. His contributions will appear daily and Sunday.

Commenting on the Herald Tribune's acquisition of Mr. Walton, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, president of the Citizens' Union, chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, and a member of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute said:

"Not only are Lester A. Walton's articles well informed and well written, but present convincing arguments in behalf of better race relations. In securing his services, the Herald Tribune is in a position to render powerful support to the interracial movement."

A. R. Holcombe is managing editor of the Hearald Tribune; Stanley Walker is city editor, and Arthur Clarke, Sunday editor.

# Negro Press Lauded for Courage at Second Dinner Tendered by Citizens

## Journals Hailed as Factors in Progress as Leaders Pay Tribute to Journals—140 Attend Annual Fete at Y. W. C. A.

The Negro press has never lacked courage and militant spirit, speakers repeatedly asserted Friday night at the West 137th street branch Y. W. C. A. when the Fourth Estate was tendered a testimonial dinner by the Greater New York Citizens' Committee.

The dinner was the second given here in honor of Negro journals. Leaders from the professions, business, the church and civic groups paid tribute to the achievements of the newspapers.

Every speaker asserted that the progress of the Negro would have been sadly handicapped had there been no live purveyor of news and voice of the people to herald the Negro's achievements and demand justice for him in the nation.

Although no speaker condoned the press for shortcomings, several voiced the hope for more improvement, and urged more support of journals by readers and advertisers. It was brought out that the task of the Negro editor is especially difficult, in that he has to provide news for a people who read daily newspapers that carry much information about Negroes as well as world news.

A short skit caricaturing the press was enacted by four youths who brought gales of laughter from the thirty writers and 110 hosts and guests. Other entertainers were a group from Small's Paradise and "Fats" Waller, pianist and composer.

The speakers were C. Franklin Carr, undertaker; William T. Andrews, special legal counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Peyton F. Anderson, John E. Nail, Harry G. Bragg, deputy assistant attorney general; J. Dalmus Steele, the Rev. Richard M. Bolden, Dr. Jacob Ross, principal of Frederick Douglass Junior High School; Dr. Hudson J. Oliver, Harlem teacher; Cornelius McDougald, J. P. Quander, Jr., assistant cashier of the Dunbar National Bank; Dr. P. M. H. Savory, Albon L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League.

Also Alderman John Clifford Hawkins, C. Benjamin Curley, president of the People's Credit Union and vice-president of the National C. M. A. Stores; Francis E. Rivers, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Aaron Smith, deputy collector of internal revenue; Hubert T. Delany, assistant U. S. district attorney; Justice Charles E. Toney, Joseph Clark Baldwin, 3d, minority leader of the Board of Aldermen; Mrs. Mabel Doyle Keaton, William M. Kelley, editor of The Amsterdam News; Alderman Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age; Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity Magazine; George W. Harris, editor of the New York News and Harlem Home Journal.

Charles M. Hanson, chairman of the committee, acted as master of ceremonies. Other members of the committee on arrangements who participated were James H. Hubert, chairman; Lemuel L. Foster, Harcourt Tynes, and Maceo Thomas, treasurer of the general committee.

Newspapers represented (in addition to those whose editors spoke) were the Inter-State Tattler, the Chicago Defender, the Baltimore Afro-American and the Pittsburgh Courier. The Crisis magazine was represented, also.

# DU BOIS OPPOSED AS CRISIS CHIEF 21 YEARS AGO

Afro-American

## Too "Radical" and "Inflammatory," Protestants Wrote.

11-29-31

## 200 AT PHILLY BIRTHDAY PARTY

Baltimore Md.

## Johnson, Locke, Villard, Among Speakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, was guest of honor at a dinner given by the Friends' Committee on Race Relations at the historic Arch Street Meeting House, Tuesday night.

The celebration was in the nature of a birthday party for the Crisis, which attained its twenty-first year upon the publication of the November issue.

Oswald Garrison Villard, white, editor of the Nation, read excerpts from some of the 21-year-old letters of protest against the selection of the guest of honor as editor of the new magazine.

The many dire prophesies that the "radicalism, hatred and inflammatory writings" of the young college professor would increase racial animosity were contrasted with the peaceful and inspiring scene at the dinner where upwards of two hundred friends and admirers of both races were gathered.

Miss Ruth Verlenden Poley, chairman of the committee, was toastmistress.

Dr. Alfred Garrett, white, of Haverford College, spoke briefly on the student days of DuBois—how greatly he impressed his fellow students in the graduate school of Harvard and of President Lowell's predictions of his great future.

Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, white, the novelist, a staunch supporter of the N.A.A.C.P., spoke of the early days of the Crisis, and James Weldon Johnson who came from Fisk University for the dinner, told how the N.A.A.C.P. and the Crisis grew out of the Niagara movement.

Arthur Huff Fauset spoke on behalf of the young people.

Perhaps the most interesting speakers, because of the freshness of their points of view and their interest in the guest of honor, were Mrs. M. Matthews, white, donor of the DuBois Literary Prize of $1,000, and her daughter, Mrs. Wandine Matthews LaFarge, who met him aboard ship en route from Italy.

### Crisis Readers Can't Read

Dr. DuBois spoke briefly on the history of the Crisis and stressed in particular its unique position as an organ supported by its readers. His picture of the different types of subscribers—not all of whom are able to read—was interesting.

The dinner was arranged by Miss Helen R. Bryan, field secretary of the Friends' committee.

Among the guests were Dr. Alain Locke, Robert Taylor, Herbert Millen, Walter White, Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Pace Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Minton, Dr. Virginia M. Alexander, Isador Martin;

Also Mrs. Yolande DuBois Williams, Miss Pauline Young of Wilmington; Mrs. William Pickens, Jr., Mrs. DuBois, Mrs. Aldrich R. Burton, Miss Henrietta Seth, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Waring, and Miss [redacted] Waring.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1931

Oklahoma.

# MUSKOGEE SUN MAKES ITS BOW

Courier 2-7-31

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Feb. 5.—(Special)—The first issue of the Muskogee Sun made its appearance here Saturday and has been accorded a warm reception at the hands of the Negro population, and those at the head and helm of the enterprise say that at the expiration of the required time for publication—three weeks—the paper will have qualified in every respect to receive the special mailing privileges given newspapers.

The Sun had its origin in the interdenominational Ministerial Alliance representing the churches of the city without regard to denomination or creed, in answer to the need for a clean newspaper which had an editorial policy that is unfettered and which could not be purchased, frightened or silenced. The editorial staff set forth the policy of The Sun in strong salutatory editorials, and pledged to wage an incessant fight for civic righteousness, to be conducted on a high ethical plane, to oppose wrong high and low, and to be the unbridled servant of and spokesman for the people whom it proposes to serve. The slogan of the Sun is: "Even and anon the unfettered, unselfish and indispensable servant of the people."

The editorial staff is composed of Dr. R. C. Woods, pastor of First Baptist Church; Dr. J. Wesley Thomas, pastor of Spencer Memorial M. E. Church; Rev. R. N. Holt, pastor of Mt. Calvary Institutional Baptist Chufch, and Dr. C. E. Chapman, pastor of Beebe Memorial C. M. E. Temple, the latter being the managing editor. Dr. R. C. Woods had served very acceptable as president of the Virgin Theological Seminary located at Lynchburg, Va., before coming to the pastorate of First Baptist, where he is now serving. Dr. C. E. Chapman recently came to Muskogee from Detroit, Mich., to take charge of Beebe Memorial C. M. E. Church. He is a special contributor to The Pittsburgh Courier, and writes weekly editorials for that paper under the Cross Current column. He is also contributing editor to two other periodicals of the C. M. E. denomination, The Lighthouse, published at Kansas City, Kan., and The Christian Index, the official organ of the C. M. E. Church, published at Jackson, Tenn.

The salutatory editorial of the managing editor declared: "The Muskogee Sun in its editorial policy will endeavor to speak of, and for, the people . . . The Sun contemplates standing true through stress and storm. It may be compelled to bleed because of its opposition to wrong, but one thing is definitely settled forever: It will NEVER bow to Wrong no matter how strongly entrenched. The editorial policy of The Sun is to stand firmly for the Right no matter what may be the price exacted for taking such a position."


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Newspapers and Magazines - 1931

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SUN-TRANSCRIPT
MAY 10 1931

# NEGRO ORGAN

The Philadelphia Independent is the latest addition to weekly journalism in the City.

The new comer, published by colored people for those of their own race, starts with a broad vision and a very definite purpose—the upbuilding of the negro wherever found.

A vigorous Editorial demands places of the better sort for colored men at the hands of politicians who have always exploited them without rewarding them except with menial positions or doubtful "privileges."

The Philadelphia Independent makes a loud call for a higher order of living on the part of the colored man and more equitable recognition of the new spirit of the race born of ambition and fostered by education.

The following paragraph voices the intent of the new publication:—

"The Negro vote is a new proposition, entirely different from the past. We intend here in Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania that it must not be reckoned with or counted upon in the old way. It must be a manly, courageous vote, intelligently cast. It must not continue a dumb vote, like sheep driven to the slaughter. In this way only can we vote ourselves into free, undefiled democracy. We are wed to no faction. Our vote must be first and last primarily a matter of individual candidates. We shall support men who will best serve our race and our country. We will not commit the blundering error of forever crying "Long live the king," while we are mere puppets and court jesters. The Philadelphia Independent will stand as a fearless bulwark against the transplanting to Pennsylvania and the North of the perverted ideals of the South where law is a lost science and justice a joke; where chivalry is mistaken for culture and cowardice for gallantry."

Arthur W. Lynch is Editor of The Philadelphia Independent, W. Rollo Wilson is Business Manager.

The publication house is at the Southwest corner of Nineteenth and Pemberton streets.

## An Up And Coming Newspaper

Journal & Guide

THE PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE which was established forty-eight years ago by the late Christopher J. Perry has suddenly taken on new life, noted particularly in its greatly improved editorial, news, and mechanical departments. *The Tribune* is installing a 40-page Hoe press to take care of its present and future requirements. When this installation is completed the paper will have a plant equal to any in the country and will become the seventh Negro newspaper of national importance to own and operate rotary press equipment. The others are the *Chicago Defender*, Baltimore *Afro-American*, *Pittsburgh Courier*, *Kansas City Call*, *Washington Tribune*, and NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE.

Norfolk, Va

At the death of Mr. Perry several years ago his family fell heir to the paper and has developed it into a valuable business property as well as a newspaper of wide circulation and influence in the Philadelphia area. Its masthead carries the rather unique official set-up: Beatrice Briggs, president; Bertha Perry Rhodes, secretary, and Ethel Perry, treasurer. Mrs. Rhodes is also managing editor, and a few years ago when she took unto herself a husband in the person of E. Washington Rhodes, who is a lawyer, she commandered his services as editor. Mr. Rhodes' editorial writing has been one of the best contributions to our journalism during recent years.

*The Tribune* is one of our most conservative papers in editorial content and mechanical make-up, and this writer sincerely hopes that neither growth nor greatness will ever lure it away from its established policy.

A few years ago a Western paper that happened to hit a certain tide at its flood blanketed the country with a sheet that carried a circus make-up with red and black "streamers" from two to four inches deep, heralding things which ran the gamut of all the human emotions. Before the other publishers could get themselves together a majority of the Negro public had a sharp appetite for just that sort of newspaper, and none other. So in self-defense the other papers had to follow the illuminated path of the Western trail blazer. As a result many of our papers got a reputation ranging from highly sensational to the ludicrous. Some have toned down, others are making a desperate effort to do so as their public evidences signs of indigestion.

The development of strong papers in Eastern metropolitan centers has gradually driven the Western interloper back to its own prairies and is having the tendency to more and more localize the papers to their metropolitan areas. This tendency will, it is to be devoutly hoped, bring them back to a sane, dignified and mechanically correct make-up.

# Phila. Tribune Holds 'Open House' In New Plant

Journal and Guide

PHILADELPHIA—(CNS)—The Philadelphia Tribune, oldest colored weekly in the Quaker City, celebrated Thursday, Aug. 20, its acquisition of a complete new printing equipment by having an "open house" to its many readers in the city. 9-5-31

In addition to a new forty-page rotary press, capable of turning out thirty thousand complete newspapers per hour, a complete stereotyping equipment, three linotype machines, a monotype and other printing equipment have been installed.

Philadelphia Tribune

In line with the progress in its printing department, the Tribune has also enlarged its physical plant to care for the thorough reorganization of its business and new staffs.

The first edition to be published with its new press will come out this week and will consist of twenty-four pages, four of which will be a beautiful rotogravure section.

Founded nearly a half century ago by Christopher Perry, it has continued to progress under the managership of his daughters and its present editor, E. Washington Rhodes.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1931

Pulitzer Gold Medal Award

Charleston [illegible] Post

# HIGH HONOR IS WELL DESERVED

## Atlanta Constitution, Pulitzer Winner, is Great Newspaper

(© 1931, by N. Amer. Newspaper Al.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 6.—Award of the Pulitzer gold medal to the Atlanta Constitution for the most distinterested and meritorious public service by an American newspaper during 1930 honors one of the south's oldest and most progressive newspapers.

Established 63 years ago, during the struggling era of reconstruction in the south, following the civil war, The Constitution, under guidance of three generations of the Howell family, whose journalistic forebear, Capt. Evan P. Howell, was its first editor of note, has thrived on crusades for the public welfare.

Since June 14, 1868, when it was founded, The Constitution has virtually written the history of Georgia, leading in campaign after campaign for constitutional rights and public justice, until it has won the sobriquet of "The Georgia Bible."

The Pulitzer award was made principally on the newspaper's relentless editorial warfare against a ring of corrupt politicians, whose activities had honeycombed the entire municipal government. The Constitution exposed the existence of this clique and demanded official investigation by the grand jury. The final result has not yet been written, although the ringleaders of the political racketeers already are serving long terms on Georgia chain gangs or have been convicted or caused to enter pleas of guilty, while many others still face trial.

In the face of what first seemed insuperable odds, and a condition that subsequently incurred almost concerted antagonism of deeply-rooted and affluent factions, Clark Howell, editor and publisher of The Constitution and son of the famous Captain Howell of the reconstruction era, waged a merciless war of publicity against the notorious Atlanta city hall graft ring, and in additionl directed simllar editorial activities against an incipient secret order headed by another small ring of men who had organized it for personal gain and for the purpose of creating racial strife.

A third editorial salient was The Constitution's open-handed demand for equal justice in the courts for white and colored, in the case of a murder by white men of a negro college president's son. The 1930 editorial crusades of The Constitution were strongly reminiscent of those of Clark Howell's father during the turbulent days in the decade following the War Between the States.

A graduate of the University of Georgia, the present editor and publisher of The Constitution began his newspaper career in 1883 as a reporter on the New York Times, following which he served on the Philadelphia Press. With such apprenticeship behind him, he went on the telegraph desk of The Constitution in 1884, and shortly thereafter became assistant managing editor to the famous Henry W. Grady. In 1897 Mr. Howell became editor-in-chief, which post he has occupied since. Since 1900 he has been a director of the Associated Press.

Associated with Capt. Evan P. Howell and Henry W. Grady in the stringent era of southern journalism was Joel Chandler Harris, creator of the world-renowned "Uncle Remus" and other plantation folklore.

The Constitution is the third southern and second Georgia newspaper to receive the Pulitzer prize for outstanding public service. In 1923, the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, won the medal. And in 1926 the Enquirer-Sun, Columbus, Ga., published by Julian Harris, got the prize. Mr. Harris recently was appointed director of news for the Constitution.

### Launched in 1929

The successful editorial campaign of the Constitution against municipal graft and in behalf of political reform was launched with an editorial on November 20, 1929, which brought to the attention of public officials certain allusions made on the floor of city council to irregularities savoring strongly of corruption. So insistent was the paper's demand for a grand jury investigation that within a few days that body announced it would at once begin a probe to determine whether rumored councilmanic "palm-greasing" existed.

Within a week the grand jury announced that the situation exposed by the Constitution was serious. For the succeeding three months the inquisitorial body heard testimony of hundreds of witnesses, after having found it necessary to extend official immunity to all who testified. In its presentments, returned with indictments against twenty city officials, employes and citizens, on March 1, 1930, the jury reported that widespread graft and corruption existed in the administration "of a multitude of the city's business affairs."

The Constitution followed up this initial action by insisting that the investigations be continued with patience and thoroughness, without regard for time or expense. Owing to the unexpectedly large number of indictments, Mr. Howell realized that unless the campaign was maintained, the public, its indignation falsely allayed by the opinion that the graft ring had been broken up ,again would become apathetic. Therefore the Constitution increased its already brisk editorial fire, demanding continuance of the probe.

Month after month grand juries kept up the inquiry, and, notwithstanding strong and insidious efforts made to have the Constitution "soft pedal" or "lay off" its demands for still further investigation, the editorial drive was maintained.

To date the efforts of the Constitution to drive out of office and into the courts the so-called political racketeers have resulted in eleven convictions involving chain gang sentences and heavy fines, ten pleas of guilty, nineteen yet to stand trial, and only seven acquittals. Fifty-three indictments have been returned thus far.

Another vigorous editorial activity of the Atlanta newspaper in 1930 was for dissolution of a new secret order which sprang up to assume menacing proportions and actually to threaten a serious breach in the harmony existing between the white and negro population of the city. The Constitution openly denounced both the principles and purposes of the order, "the Black Shirts," and as the result every court before which the organization applied for a charter refused to grant the right of establishment.

A third editorial cudgel was wielded by the Constitution last year, having as its objective the judicial rights of the negro. This fight was the outgrowth of the murder of a negro youth by several white men. The victim in this case—known as the Hubert case—was the son of the president of a leading negro college in Atlanta. Editorially, the Constitution fought for equal justice, and this effort resulted in conviction and long prison sentences for the perpetrators of the Hubert crime.

South Carolina

Newspapers and Magazines-1931

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
CITIZEN

FEB 20 1931

## It Is an Institution

The Columbia State has just celebrated its fortieth birthday and many of its friends have written in to pay tribute to its worth and to recount various passages from its vivid past. The story of The State has never been written, however, and only parts of it have been touched upon. It is a story that should be written for if this were done understandingly it would be a drama of courage and devotion.

The State was founded in February, 1891, by N. G. and Ambrose E. Gonzales. They were both very remarkable men, unlike in many respects but sharing certain basic qualities, complementing each other and forming a powerful combination. Their father was a Cuban patriot who took part in the first revolution for Cuban independence and who, living in exile in this country after the failure of that effort, married a daughter of Congressman William Elliott, of Beaufort, South Carolina, distinguished for his varied accomplishments as well as for his public servce.

His sons had back of them all of the rich traditions of the planter aristocracy for which the coastal region was famous and the memories of which are still glamorous. But if there is any quality which has been instinctive in them above all other qualities it has been the passionate zeal with which, regardless of cost, they have striven for the masses of the people, especially for those who could not themselves champion their own cause.

We have put this last statement in a way that might indicate that there was some conflict between the background of these unusual brothers and the major purpose animating their lives as reflected in their varied activities. There is, of course, no such conflict in fact, though even those for whom they have striven have not always been able to fathom and understand the utter sincerity of their course.

William Henry Trescot, eulogizing General Stephen Elliott, also of Beaufort, drew a picture of the people of Beaufort one hundred years ago or more. They had, he said—we quote with some trepidation, from memory, Trescot's noble passage—a very simple creed. It was compressed in three words: "Love South Carolina." A philosopher, Mr. Trescot remarked, might call it narrow, a statesman might call it weak. But it was broad enough to cover them in life, it was strong enough to sustain them in death.

The Gonzales family imbibed that creed from infancy and it has ruled their lives and ruled the great paper which they created. Under Captain William Elliott Gonzales, now president and editor of the paper, who became associated with his brothers a year or two after The State was founded, it rules the paper to this day. The State has lived to make South Carolina a better place in which to live.

It had its origin in a heated political struggle and came to be thought of by many as a political organ. But the fact is that, while The State from its inception threw itself with tremendous vigor into the political battles of its time, politics was always incidental to the larger ends which it sought to promote. N. G. Gonzales was one of the first, if not the first, among Southern journalists to make real war on the lynching evil. He did it thoroughly and well. He was unquestionably the first Southern editor to attack child labor in Southern cotton mills and he brought this fight to success at very great personal sacrifice, incurring the hostility of many who had been his friends and with little appreciation from any quarter of the great thing he was doing.

But this is not the place to attempt an estimate of The State and those who have made it the paper that it is. We are attempting only to suggest the lines upon which a tremendous story of the South could be written around the lives and activities of these brothers.

The conception of what a newspaper is and of what it should be and do has changed rather notably in the forty years since The State, with only a meager capital but a boundless urge, was founded. Practically all individuality has been ironed out of a great many newspapers, perhaps the majority; but you can never iron the individuality out of the Columbia State as long as those who have been in control of it from its birth continue in that control. It has been and is and will remain an institution.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1931

Texas.


# THE HOUSTON INFORMER
AND
# THE TEXAS FREEMAN
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

Published every Saturday by the Webster Publishing Company,
409-411 Smith Street, Houston, Texas

Entered as second-class matter May 28, 1919, at the post-office at Houston, Texas, under the Act of Congress. March 3, 1879.

G. H. WEBSTER ..... President-Treasurer
CARTER W. WESLEY ..... 2-21-31 ..... Vice President
S. B. WILLIAMS ..... Vice President
J. ALSTON ATKINS ..... Editor
C. N. LOVE ..... Contributing Editor
J. M. BURR ..... Advertising Director
J. M. NABRIT, Jr. ..... General Counsel

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Newspapers and Magazines—1931

Virginia

## A GREAT NEWSPAPER

The Negro has been a citizen in this country long enough to begin to have some venerable institutions. Our very vigorous contemporary, the Journal and Guide of Norfolk, Virginia, reminds us of that by issuing its thirty-first anniversary edition. It was forty pages, well done as becomes one of the best printing establishments Negroes operate in America. But why talk of paper and ink when the men in the paper are so much more interesting? Editor Young—they call him "P. B."—is the founder of a newspaper dynasty. His two sons are recent graduates from the very excellent school of journalism at Ohio State university, where they followed each other in being managing editor of the university daily paper. What a wonder, the Journal and Guide will be when the "young uns" take a hand! Much as we would congratulate the management on the anniversary edition, we believe it a greater praise of the paper that the management has taken steps to perpetuate it in competent hands.

## St. Luke Herald To Be Discontinued As Weekly Newspaper

RICHMOND, Va..—The grand parade staged during the Saint Luke Convention held here last week, was piloted by Officer J. H. Breeden, of the Richmond police force, traffic department. Music was furnished by the Virginia Manual Labor School Band, led by Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, Independent Order Saint Luke, in her big packard car. The band was directed by O. B. Tallman, band master. H. E. James, Jr., was assistant director, under W. B. Layton, superintendent of the school.

During the exercises held on the Union University campus where the parade terminated, the officers of the Juvenile Division of the Saint Luke Order were installed as follows:

R. W. G. Matron, Maggie L. Walker; R. W. G. Patron, John S. Savage; Juvenile Directress, Maria E. Burke; R. W. G. Vice Matron, Mary F. Jennings; R. W. G. Prelate, Lavina P. Scott; R. W. G. Messenger, Emma T. Monroe; Secretary-Treasurer, Emline Johnson; Inside Sentinal, Henry Baxter; Outside Sentinel, Marietta D. Johnson; Advisory Committee: Hattie Brooks, Connecticut, Sophia Burney, Rhode Island.

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, in his address Tuesday, said, "What shall we do to be saved is the biggest question before the Negro today. You cannot rise unless you take the lowly Negro with you. In this age there are two things demanded—high efficiency and the ability to meet and overcome keen competition."

Dr. C. C. Scott, programmed to deliver the convention sermon, was called to Philadelphia on account of the death of his wife, Dr. W. L. Ransome, pastor White Rock Baptist Church, Durham, N. C., preached the convention sermon.

Mrs Hattie B. Young of Tidewater section received first honors for meritorius service at this session.

The committee on resolutions asked the order to grant the chief $500 as compensation for his services, it endorsed the legal reserve department, the educational loan fund, recommended a six-month vacation with pay and without expense for Mrs. Maggie L. Walker. A motion for adoption of the report was made by Mrs. Marie L. Henry and carried. The convention was given to New York in 1933 after a bitter fight.

R. H. Cooley and R. A. Jones were elected honorary members of the trustee boaard.

The committee on resolutions recommended that the Saint Luke Herald be discontinued as a weekly newspaper as of the last week in September and that a monthly bulletin of a fraternal nature be substitute in its place, carrying only such news as relates to the order of Saint Luke.

The report stated that the order had lost during the past year more than $12,000 from this source. A motion was made by Mrs. Etta C. Sharp, Pennsylvania, seconded by Miss Nannice Gray that the recommendation be received and adopted, then the fireworks started.

The opposition led by Dr. Granderson, of Washington, D. C., spread to all parts of the house, but after thorough explanation by the R. W. G. Secretary, the motion was carried by a unanimous vote.

The "Victory Banner" was presented to the North Carolina delegation at this session amid cheers and yells coming from every section of the house. The presentation was made by John S. Collins.

The committee on credentials reported as follows: delegates, 722; officers, 109; visitors, 202; total attendance 1,033.

The following officers were installed: Mrs. Annie E. Rice, R. W. G. Chief; James Dickerson, R. W. G. Vice Chief; Rev. Woolfolk, R. W. G. Inside Sentinel; A. L. Gibbs, R. W. G. Outside Sentinel.

Richmond Va. News Leader
Friday, November 20, 1931

## *Negro Teachers Print Newspaper*

"The Henrico Pilot" is the name of a new semi-annual newspaper which has been started by the Henrico Colored Teachers' Association.

The newspaper is being published by the teachers under the direction of Virginia Randolph, supervisor of the Negro schools of the county. Activitities in the Negro county schools and articles of interest to the teachers are published in the first issue, which is just off the press.